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friends, who have bravely and self-sacrificingly developed their work in the midst of many difficulties, ought to have the encouragement of the attendance of a big delegation. Italy has done much for the peace movement. She has furnished distinguished arbitrators like Count Sclopis and Viscount Venosta, and eminent authorities on international law like Professor Corsi. Members of her Parliament have taken a prominent part in the Inter-parliamentary Union, and her literary men have given unusual attention to the cause of peace. The third Peace Congress, that of 1891, was held in Italy, in the Capitol at Rome, and was most successful for the time. But this one ought to be, and will be, a great advance over that early congress. All roads lead this time to Milan.

Many of our friends will be in Europe in September, and can, with small extra expense and time, arrange to go to Milan. There are boats direct to Genoa from both New York and Boston by the Mediterranean route, and the trip can be easily and inexpensively made. Will any who expect to be in Europe at that time and can arrange to attend the Congress kindly communicate as soon as practicable with the Secretary of the American Peace Society, at 31 Beacon Street, Boston.

Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The seventy-eighth annual business meeting of the American Peace Society will be held in the Society's room, 31 Beacon Street, Boston, on Friday, May 18, at two o'clock P. M. Will all members kindly make a note of the date?

The annual dinner for the members and their friends will be given in the evening of the same day at half past six o'clock at the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. Tickets for the dinner will be ONE DOLLAR each, and should be applied for at an early date. The speakers of the evening will be Hon. Richard Bartholdt, Member of Congress from Missouri and President of the Interparliamentary Group in Congress, and Professor Bliss Perry, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly* and newly-elected Professor of Literature in Harvard University.

Editorial Notes.

Germany and the United States.

Prominent Germans of New York City, among whose thirty names we see those of Hon. Carl Schurz, Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University, etc., are interesting themselves, on the initiative of the New York German Peace Society, in the subject of an arbitration treaty between this country and Germany, drawn in such terms as to secure the approval of the Senate. In a call just issued to the German-American organizations for a meeting in Terrace Garden on the 11th of April, they say:

"As is well known to you, our government had a year or more ago signed, among others, an arbitration treaty with Germany, which for technical reasons was not approved by the Senate.

"It is not necessary to point out how much every American of German descent, who still has any trace of attachment to the old Fatherland, must desire to see avoided any serious complications between the United States and Germany whose settlement might have to be left to the sword. Misunderstandings are, however, always possible, and, in consequence of the misdirection of public opinion through the irritating tone of a portion of the press, these might all too easily lead to a war which certainly would be one of the most senseless known to history because it could bring no advantage to either side. Such a war, on whichever side the guilt might lie or the victory fall, would be for us German-Americans a very great calamity.

"For the moment, fortunately, the political horizon is free from clouds, and no disturbance of friendly relations need, seemingly, be feared. Both nations will therefore be all the more inclined to endeavor to strengthen their friendly relations. It is thus an appropriate time to resume the negotiations for the conclusion of an arbitration treaty and carry them to a successful issue.

"Following the suggestion of the German Peace Society (of New York), the undersigned therefore invite you to a meeting for the purpose of considering in what way common action may be taken by all of our German citizens—regardless of their religious, political or social positions—to petition the President of the United States *to open again the negotiations with Germany for the conclusion of an arbitration treaty—a treaty which will not only provide the best possible guarantees of lasting friendship between the two lands, but also be in harmony with our Constitution, so as to be sure of ratification by the Senate.*"

(Signed) A. ARNS,
WILHELM BALSER, et al.

This is a most important step, and we shall all—for we are all friends of Germany—watch with deep interest the outcome of it.

Great Opening in Japan.

A letter of great interest from Mr. Gilbert Bowles, head of the Friends' Mission in Tokyo, which we publish on another page, reveals a most extraordinary opening for the planting and strong organization of the peace movement among the Japanese. We hope that every subscriber to the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* and member of the American Peace Society will carefully read the letter and consider the problem of how help may be extended for two or three years to those who are ready and eager to do what ought to be done at once in that wonderful country on whose proper development for the next ten years the future of civilization so much depends. "The Council of the Friends of Peace and Arbitration in Japan," of which Mr. Bowles writes, was organized something over a year ago, after consultation with the Secretary of the American Peace Society. It has had a year of very

valuable service. Through the generosity of the Friends' Peace Association of Philadelphia we have been able to put the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for the past year into the hands of more than two hundred Japanese and missionaries in Japan, and this, with the direct efforts put forth by the Council, has awakened great interest among prominent native leaders of opinion. The opportunity has now come for the Council, which was organized among the foreign missionaries only, to enlarge itself into a general national organization. The steps, as Mr. Bowles writes, have already been taken to do this, and they have been taken on broad statesmanlike lines, with the coöperation of the missionary leaders of the different denominations and a number of prominent Japanese. But financial help will be needed for two or three years at least to get the work upon a permanent basis, to "support a Japanese secretary, a lecture bureau and the needed literary work," as Mr. Bowles indicates in another letter. The Directors of the American Peace Society will be glad to devote a thousand dollars a year for two or three years to this promising field if our friends will put the amount at their disposal. It will be impossible to do this from our ordinary funds, as these are not at all adequate to meet the demands already upon us. Who will furnish the money for this extraordinary opening? The case is urgent. The evil effects of the recent war in militarizing the Japanese people are strong and widespread. A bill is now before the Parliament for increasing the fighting strength of the army fifty per cent.

The Coming Hague Conference.

In a communication to the House of Representatives on the 30th of March, sent through the Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary Root asked for an appropriation of \$50,000 to enable the government to meet the expenses of participation in the second International Peace Conference at The Hague. In a letter accompanying the request Mr. Root says:

"His Imperial Majesty, the Czar of Russia, as initiator of the Peace Conference of 1899, has approached the governments with a view to their taking part in a new international Conference, which will be called together as soon as favorable replies have been obtained from the states.

"The President, whose keen desire for the perfection of the agreements of the first Conference by a second Conference was shown in the two circulars of October 21 and December 16 of last year, has received the proposal favorably.

"While no time has yet been fixed for the meeting of the second Conference, it is probable that it will convene some time during the coming summer or next autumn."

It will thus be seen that while the date of the Conference has not yet been definitely fixed, preparations for

it are going on as rapidly as practicable, and that it may be expected to convene before this year closes. In another issue we may have something to say in an extended way of what the Conference may reasonably be expected to accomplish, following the article in this issue on the work and results of the Conference of 1899.

Pan-American Conference.

The program committee of the International Bureau of American Republics has reached an agreement on the topics to be considered at the coming third Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro in July. The program has not yet been formally given out, but the following topics will be contained in it:

Reorganization on a broader scale of usefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics.

Codification of international laws by a committee representing the various nations comprising the American Union.

Principle of voluntary arbitration, with special reference to the coming Second Peace Conference at The Hague.

Uniform regulations for the taking out of patents and trade marks, and international recognition of them.

Uniform customs and port regulations.

Uniform regulations for the taking out of copyrights, and international recognition thereof.

Uniform sanitary and quarantine regulations.

International recognition of professional diplomas.

Pan-American railway project.

Development of international intercourse, including the establishment under subsidy of steamship lines, founding of an international American bank and negotiation of reciprocity treaties.

The Calvo doctrine.

This is a large program, the details of which we cannot here discuss, and the subjects are all of great interest to the fellowship of American states. We shall sincerely hope, as we have already expressed, that, in considering the reorganization of the International Bureau of American Republics, the delegates will seriously examine the propriety of recommending the organizing of the Conference itself as a regular periodic body which will meet automatically at stated periods. If a treaty to this effect were drawn, it could scarcely fail to secure the approval of all the governments. No step that we can conceive of would do more than this to promote the permanent friendship and mutual confidence and coöperation of the American nations. Let it be thoroughly considered at Rio Janeiro.

Work in Universities.

We regret very much that through misinformation and want of information we did injustice in our March issue to the Committee appointed last spring at the Mohonk Arbitration Conference to promote interest in the arbitration

and peace movement in the institutions of higher education. From data given us since by H. C. Phillips, Secretary of the Mohonk Conference, it appears that much more has been done than we had been led to suppose. The Committee met in September, before the opening of the present college year, and sent out a circular to the colleges and universities, and correspondence has been kept up with them through the winter. Every college in the country has been addressed, most of them by both circular and personal letter. Eighty-four universities and colleges have been heard from. Of these sixty-four have had lectures to the students, debates, student meetings, or have arranged for meetings on the 18th of May, for debates, orations, prize essays, or something of the kind. A number of meetings were held on February 22, or near that date. From the other twenty institutions friendly letters have been received, and these all have taken some action in the matter, either by having short chapel addresses, brief class-room talks, by posting resolutions, or advising the debating or literary societies to take the subject up. Besides these eighty-four institutions in which something has been done or planned, a number of others have made friendly responses to the Committee's appeal, promising all possible coöperation, but without mentioning any definite action taken or planned. Even several military schools have sent sympathetic letters, and one of these, Norwich University, has had the subject of arbitration presented to its students. We may add that at the office of the American Peace Society numerous requests for literature have been received from students in the colleges and universities preparing for orations, essays, theses or debates on different aspects of the arbitration and peace question. The Mohonk Committee is to be warmly complimented on the efficient work it has done.

The Utterance of Leo XIII. Mr. James Creelman tells in the current number of *Pearson's Magazine* what Leo XIII said to him once in regard to the great armies of Europe:

"The existence of these vast armies is a source of displeasure and sorrow to the Holy See. The military life, which has been invested with a certain glamor, is injuring hundreds of thousands of young men. That fact must be apparent to every statesmen who seriously considers the question. It surrounds young men with violent and immoral influences, it turns their thoughts from spiritual things, and tends to harden and degrade them. These armies are not only full of peril to the souls of men, but they drain the world of its wealth. So long as Europe is filled with soldiery, so long will all the labor represented by millions of men in arms be withdrawn from the soil, and the poor will be overburdened with taxes to support the system. The armies of Europe are impoverishing Europe. These great military establishments have another deplorable effect. They set one

people against another and intensify national jealousies. The inevitable result is the growth of a spirit of anger and vengeance. I long to see a return of peace and charity among the nations. Mighty armies confronting each other on every frontier are not consistent with the teaching of Jesus Christ."

Mr. Creelman then tells us, with evident feeling of the sad inconsistency of the thing, that he had to pass a guard of armed men both going to and returning from his audience with the Pope, and that he had seen him carried to mass in the Sistine Chapel between lines of papal bayonets and attended by helmeted noblemen carrying naked swords. Why did not Leo dismiss all these armed men from his service, one is instinctively tempted to inquire. No one doubts the sincerity of his utterance. Why did he not set the example to the nations of abandoning reliance on armed forces? The system of which he was the distinguished head may possibly not have permitted it. If it had, it would not have been altogether an easy thing to abandon a long-continued custom. But an attempt to do so, even if it had failed, would have been an example of the noblest and most elevating kind, and might have saved Europe.

The following resolutions, introduced into the General Assembly of Iowa by Hon. A. F. N. Hambleton, of Mahask County, were adopted by the House on March 7 and afterward concurred in by the Senate. There was nearly unanimous approval of their general purpose, the support and further development of the Hague Court:

"Whereas, In response to resolutions adopted by State Legislatures and the Interparliamentary Union at its conference held in St. Louis in 1904, the President of these United States issued the original invitation to the governments signatory to the Hague Conventions to attend a second conference at The Hague for the promotion of international justice and peace; and

"Whereas, The Secretary of State, in a circular letter addressed 'to the representatives of the United States accredited to the governments signatory to the acts of the Hague Conference,' communicated the resolution adopted by the Interparliamentary Union; and

"Whereas, The delegates are to be appointed by the President to represent these United States at said Conference; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House, the Senate concurring, That the Thirty-first General Assembly of Iowa hereby endorses the action of the President and the Congress of the United States in its approval of such Conference, and be it

"Resolved, That the delegates or commissioners appointed to represent the United States at such coming Hague Conference be requested to use their influence to constitute the Hague Tribunal a Court of Authority for the settlement of differences between the governments represented in that tribunal.

"Resolved, further, That an engrossed copy of these

resolutions be furnished the delegates appointed by the President, and that the same be forwarded through the Hon. Richard Bartholdt, member of Congress from Missouri, and President of the Arbitration Group in Congress."

**Every Church
a Peace Society.** The South Congregational Church of Boston, of which Dr. Edward Everett Hale was so long pastor, has taken a somewhat new departure in the sphere of its social activities. It has appointed a special committee on international justice, whose duty it shall be to see that the influence of the church is thrown into the sphere of international affairs in an intelligent, systematic and constant way. The *Boston Transcript* of March 14, in speaking of the organization of the committee, says:

"International justice is a term which Dr. Hale constantly uses, and which he loves even better than the word peace. International justice, indeed, he views as the end and aim of the peace movement; he works for peace primarily because he feels so deeply that the present war system of nations is monstrous injustice, seldom determining which of two fighting nations is right, but simply which is stronger. Perhaps no other American worked so strenuously in the interest of the first Hague Conference, and he is now working earnestly in behalf of the second. The South Congregational Church has just added to its many groups organized and active in good works a special committee on international justice, the great cause to which Dr. Hale has devoted so much of his later life, and which he feels to be the world's commanding cause to-day. In urging its organization, Mr. Cummings, Dr. Hale's successor, said from the pulpit, on Sunday, that he could conceive no way in which the church could more fittingly recognize and honor Dr. Hale's high international service and consecration. But every church, he added, ought to view itself as a peace society; when it did not do so it was not true to the primary definition of a Christian church. Every church should have its regular committee on international justice, with its other committees, and he hoped this would prove but the first of very many in our churches. It is a salutary thought. The example of Dr. Hale's church should prove contagious."

**Peace Prizes
in Schools.** Board of Trade prizes to seniors of the High School, Springfield, Mass., for the best essays on the subject of international peace were awarded on the 6th of March. The first prize was won by Stanley E. Howard, 204 Wilbraham Road, and the second by Bertha J. Howard, 409 Union Street. Honorable mention was made of Ethel B. Pierce and Elizabeth A. Leary. The first prize was \$20 and the second \$10. These prizes were the result of a suggestion made at the meeting held in Springfield at the time of the Boston Peace Congress, the Board of Trade appointing a committee of three to arrange for offering the prizes. The committee in arranging for the prizes suggested that the teachers should take advantage

of the occasion to direct the reading and thinking of the pupils along the lines of international peace and arbitration. The subjects chosen for the pupils to write about were: "The History of International Arbitration," "The Hague Tribunal," "Economic Reasons for the Abolition of War," "Moral Reasons for the Abolition of War," and "How May the United States Best Promote International Peace." The committee which chose these subjects consisted of Rev. Philip S. Moxom, D.D., Mr. Samuel Bowles, editor of the *Springfield Republican*, and Principal William Orr. The judges were Professors Anson D. Morse, James W. Crook and George B. Churchill, all of Amherst College. An important service was rendered to the school in connection with this contest by the public library authorities, who prepared and published a special list of books, pamphlets and magazine articles bearing on the subjects of the essays. Many pupils took advantage of this reading list, and the teachers of history and literature took occasion to call the attention of their pupils to it. The Springfield Board of Trade is one of the first to offer prizes of this character to high school pupils. The example might well be followed by all the hundred boards of trade and chambers of commerce in the nation which have endorsed the arbitration movement; and in view of the coming Hague Conference, the library officials in all the cities of the country would render a service of the very greatest value if they would prepare reading lists on the subject of arbitration and peace as the Springfield library has done — and as the Boston and Buffalo libraries have likewise done.

**The Universal
Postal Congress.** One of the international events of the first order this year is the meeting of the Universal Postal Congress in Rome in this month. It will be the sixth in the series of the international postal congresses, the first one having been held at Berne, Switzerland, in 1875. The idea of such a congress and of an international postal union originated, if we remember rightly, with Postmaster-General Blair about the year 1865, though the details of the organization and the effective working out of the suggestion were made in Germany by Dr. von Stephan, the actual founder of the Union. Dr. von Stephan died in 1897, just before the Congress of the Union in Washington. At this Washington Congress the Union became an actual universal world organization, every organized government on the face of the globe at that time entering into it. It was the first world-union of the nations, and up to the present time holds this unique distinction. It points the way, however, to a union of a much wider scope which is sure to come in the near future, as we have often pointed out in these columns. Our own government will send two delegates to the

Congress at Rome, Mr. N. M. Brooks, chief of the foreign division of the Post Office Department, and Mr. Edward Rosewater of Omaha, Neb. There will be one hundred delegates in all. The Congress will have a good many matters of detail to deal with in regard to the transmission of mail through different countries. One of the chief items on its program will be the subject of two-cent international postage instead of the present rate, and the devising of a universal postage stamp which may be bought in one country and used anywhere for foreign postage. There is now a general demand among the great traveling public for both these reforms, and it is to be hoped that the Congress will set itself firmly to the meeting of this demand. The Congress is certain to prove, in any event, another powerful link in the chain of influences which are binding the nations more and more completely and permanently into a universal world union and brotherhood.

The Eighteenth of May.

The observance of the 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference in 1899, in the public schools of the country and elsewhere gives promise of being much more extensive this year than ever before. The action of the Superintendents of Public Instruction in Massachusetts and Ohio last year in recommending, and to a considerable extent securing, the observance of the day by suitable exercises in the schools has awakened much interest in other States. A letter has been sent by the Directors of the American Peace Society (enclosing the circular sent last year by Secretary Martin to all superintendents of schools in Massachusetts) to the Superintendents of Public Instruction in all the States and Territories, inviting their coöperation in securing a wider observance of this Peace Anniversary. Several have already responded that they will do so this year. Others have expressed full sympathy with the movement and the hope that they may be able to coöperate another year. Others have declared their willingness to have the day observed by any local superintendents who may desire to do so. Arrangements are also being made for appropriate exercises on that day in a number of colleges and universities where much interest in arbitration has been awakened through the action of the Mohonk Committee appointed last year. Our members and friends in all parts of the country are urged to use their influence with local school principals and teachers in their neighborhoods in promoting the appropriate observance of the day. Simple programs, like those outlined in this paper, can be easily arranged for a morning or afternoon hour, and thus the minds of the pupils be made acquainted with the principles and purposes of the great arbitration and peace movement now so rapidly dominating the world. The American Peace Society will be glad to furnish literature to superintendents and teachers at the bare cost of publication and posting. Let the day be made a great and memorable one.

Brevities.

. . . Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Superintendent of the Peace Department of the National W. C. T. U., sends out the following to the local Unions in all the States: "The 18th of May, the anniversary of the opening of the Hague Conference in 1899, has become a general Peace Day, and it is desirable that the W. C. T. U. Peace Department observe it as widely as possible. While our December Peace Day is well adapted to be observed in the churches, our spring Peace Day seems especially adapted to the public schools, and I wish that every local Union would arrange, as far as possible, to have the day observed by the schools in its locality, either individually or collectively in a joint public meeting. Printed suggestive programs can be obtained at our office, Winthrop Centre, Me. Send two-cent stamp."

. . . The government of Greece has proposed that the questions in dispute between her and Roumania be submitted to the Hague Court for adjustment.

. . . The International Peace Bureau at Berne reports that the essays which have been sent in for the Narcisse Thibault prize of 1,500 francs number sixty-one. Thirty-nine are in French, fifteen in German, six in English and one in Swedish. The total number of words of the essays is 465,000. The jury to decide among the essays consists of Hodgson Pratt, Emile Arnaud, Leon de Montluc, Prof. W. Marcuse, Senator La Fontaine and Prof. Michel Revon. Some of the manuscripts are said to be "most remarkable" productions.

. . . The delegates who have been chosen by President Roosevelt to the third Pan-American Congress, which is to meet at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, on the 21st of July, are Hon. William I. Buchanan of Buffalo, former Minister to Argentina and the first delegate to the Second Pan-American Congress; President Edmund J. James, of Illinois State University; Leo S. Rowe, professor of Political Science at the University of Pennsylvania; Tulio Larrinaga, present Porto Rican Commissioner to the United States; and James S. Harlan of Illinois. This is an unusually strong body of delegates, and fittingly headed by Mr. Buchanan, who did such remarkable service in saving the Mexico City Conference from breaking up, and in bringing it to such a successful issue.

. . . The delegation to the coming Hague Conference has been completed by the addition of Judge-Advocate-General Davis of the army and Captain Charles S. Sperry of the navy to those already appointed, namely, Ex-Ambassadors Joseph H. Choate and Horace Porter and Judge Rose of Arkansas.

. . . The American Peace Society has lost two very valuable members by the death of William Ellis, of Baraboo, Wis., and Henry S. Perham, of Chelmsford, Mass. Mr. Ellis had long been connected with the peace movement, having done excellent service for it in England before coming to this country. Mr. Perham was one of the numerous soldiers of the Civil War who were made open and earnest friends of peace by what they saw personally of what Sherman called "hell." He was always watching for opportunities to advance the principles of peace and goodwill which had come to mean so much to him, and we have rarely met a man of his steadfastness, persistence and optimistic devotion to the